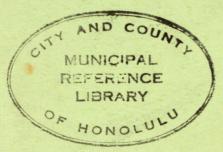
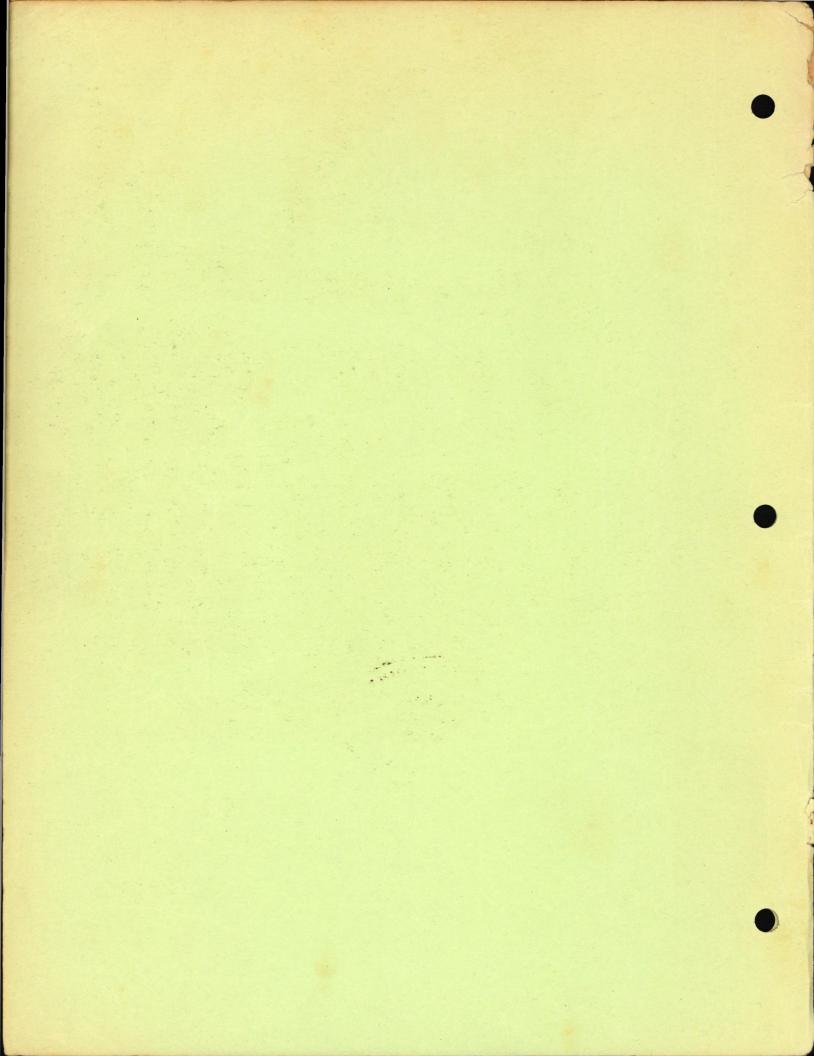


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Mayor Lester Petrie
1942

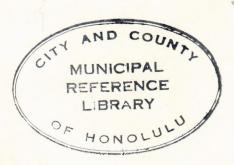
Honolulu's First Year In Global War



HONOLULU'S FIRST YEAR IN GLOBAL WAR



A Report to the People
of the
City and County of Honolulu
by
MAYOR LESTER PETRIE



Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. December 31, 1942.

Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu.



W.H.McClellan



MAYOR



WMA. Kane



A.E. Cox



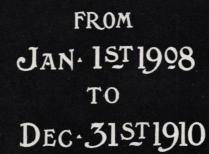
JU.FERN



WMH.Ahia



A. W. Aylett





DanielLogan

MAYOR

and

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
1942



Supervisor PHILIP N. SING



Supervisor MARSHALL F. WRIGHT



Supervisor MILTON D. BEAMER.



Mayor LESTER PETRIE



Supervisor CHUCK MAU



Supervisor J. HAROLD BORTHWICK



Supervisor MANUEL C. PACHECO



Supervisor JOHN M. ASING

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To the People
Of the City and County of Honolulu:

Fellow Citizens:

REVIEWING Honolulu's first year of global war, it is apparent that your City and County government's noteworthy achievement was its ability to maintain with-



MAYOR LESTER PETRIE

out serious interruption and at acceptably high standards the public services to the community for which it was organized and for which it has its being.

Your administration's policies have been guided by the belief that an adequately served and well ordered civil community is the most effective support that can be given to our armed

forces. All of our activities during the year 1942 have been patterned on this belief and the satisfaction with which our efforts have been received by our Country's war leaders, national and local, and the cooperation they, in return, have given to us as your representatives are gratifying evidence that our policies are in the best interests of national and local welfare.

The loyal cooperation you people of Honolulu also have given your local government in these exacting times is responsible in large measure for our ability to give you the services we have rendered. You have been understanding and patient when at times it has been impossible for us to meet all the usual requirements for public service. This attitude on your part has encouraged your municipal officials and employees to exert their best efforts for your satisfaction.

Honolulu has met the test of this first year of global war with the admirable spirit of communal unity that is in the best American tradition.

Your municipal government's accomplishments during the year must be viewed in the light of manpower shortage, lack of materials and equipment and the extraordinary demands of war, coupled with a growth of population beyond all anticipation. From this standpoint the year's activities and their results are most gratifying. We enter upon our second year of war with a record behind us that begets confidence in our ability to meet successfully any and all obstacles and trials that we may be called upon as an American community to face in the times that are to come before victory is won.

Honolulu Prepared for War

Honolulu was not unprepared for war. Like the Nation and the rest of the civilized world, it did not of course anticipate treacherous attack while peace negotiations were in progress. But in its proximity to a potential enemy and its familiarity with the Pacific scene it had reason to fear that eventual war was inevitable and it was determined to be as nearly in readiness as possible when the blow should fall.

When your Mayor took office at the beginning of 1940 your municipal government turned its attention earnestly to preparations for civilian defense. What was accomplished in that year is familiar to the people of the community and will be recognized as being initially responsible for the effectiveness and speed with which the City and County was able to transform its operations from a peacetime to a war footing. These precautions undoubtedly account for the fact that there was no sabotage in the city either before the December 7th attack or later.

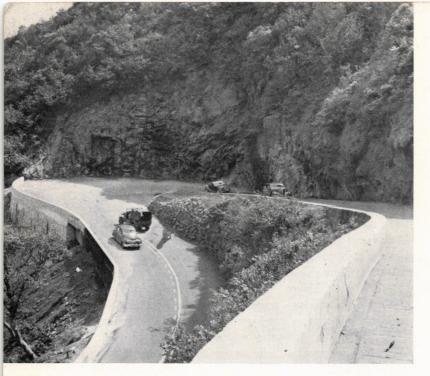
Under martial law and with civilian defense properly transferred to a centralized territorial agency, municipal activities when war did come were focused on operations that would best support the armed forces and at the same time afford the people of the City and County the maximum in personal service and convenience. In this was seen the best means of maintaining high public morale and in avoiding distractions that might interfere with efficiency in war work.

This spirit of helpfulness and mutual trust communicated itself to departments and divisions throughout your government with the result that public services were maintained at a much higher standard than would normally be expected under the difficulties of the situation that existed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

SUPERVISORS John M. Asing, Milton D. Beamer, Manuel C. Pacheco, Chuck Mau and Phillip N. Sing have been re-elected to the Board. Supervisors Victor K. Boyd and Nicholas F. Teves, who have been chosen to succeed Supervisors James Harold Borthwick and Marshall F. Wright, have shown the same encouraging interest in public welfare that has been the policy of the Board during the past two years and it is safe to anticipate a continuation during the coming year of the harmony that is possible only where there is united effort based on frank understanding and willing cooperation.

The Board suffered a severe loss when ill health that was later to prove fatal overcame Supervisor J. Harold Borthwick. Although he realized that his days were



Picturesque Hairpin Turn on Nuuanu Pali section of Kamehameha Highway, widened for vehicles that came with war traffic

numbered, Supervisor Borthwick courageously continued to devote his talents and his waning energy to the public responsibilities he had accepted as long as it was physically possible for him to do so. The people of Honolulu were deprived of a faithful and capable public servant in the passing of Supervisor Borthwick.

CITY AND COUNTY CLERK

MMEDIATELY after the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, and continuing through January and part of February 1942, the entire office of City and County



Clerk Ernest N. Heen became a major part of central headquarters devoted to the intense activities of civilian participation in the war. All members of the staff were impressed into war service and participated in the issuance of some 10,000 passes to the personnel of the various defense committees before permanent quar-ERNEST N. HEEN ters were established elsewhere and these activities transferred.

Significant among the changes in the normal procedures of this Department as a result of war were the following:

Certification of voting registrations increased, particularly in relation to transfers of automobile ownership in connection with which proof of voting registration can be substituted for a birth certificate;

There was a greater volume of requests for in-

New duties were added for Trustees of the Pension Fund for Police, Fire and Bandsmen under a law providing for monthly adjustment of pensions for pensioners recalled to service or in critical war work;

Mainland requests routed through the Department, for birth, marriage and divorce records in-

The volume of documents and recording for the Board of Supervisors' proceedings declined;

Paper work connected with deferred construction contracts came to a standstill;

Secretarial investigations, calculations and records for the two City and County pension systems on pension applications proceeded normally.

A review of the activities of the Department shows that decreases in some phases were offset by increases in others.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY

HE report of City and County Treasurer D. L. Conkling shows that the City and County Treasury opened the year 1942 with cash balances in all funds totaling

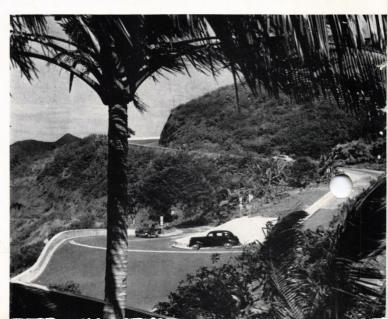


D. L. CONKLING

\$5,971,205. Cash received during the year totaled \$18,894,833 and cash disbursed \$18,779,126. Cash balances in all City and County funds at the close of the year totaled \$6,086,913. Money in the Treasury, it will be understood, does not reflect the financial condition of the City and County. The money there often is wholly encumbered by outstanding contracts, interest and sinking fund

requirements, and other public obligations. Neither does the cash received by the Treasury reflect the revenues of the City and County. The \$18,000,000 total includes transfers from one fund to another and other transactions which pass through the Treasury but do not affect the municipality's financial standing.

Super-elevation of curve at Kaneohe-Kailua Junction, Pali Road, gives motorists a chance to make stiff grade without losing speed





Roosevelt High School, erected on a barren slope, soon is surrounded by tropical verdure. Nine cents of your Tax Dollar goes into buildings and grounds' construction and maintenance and janitorial service supplied school system by your municipal government

Depository accounts and bonds were deposited in and guaranteed by the banks at the close of 1942 as follows:

Bank	Amount of Deposit	Par Value Depository Bonds
Bishop National Bank of Hawaii	\$2,763,408.00	\$3,925,000.00
Bank of Hawaii	2,497,589.94	3,176,500.00
Liberty Bank of Hawaii	256,338.15	306,000.00
Charical Rude & Tour Course	\$5,517,336.09	\$7,407,500.00
New York (Bond and Interest		
Paying Agent)	521,727.60	
Cash and Cash Vouchers on Hand	47,849.39	
	\$6,086,913.08	\$7,407,500.00
Paying Agent)	47,849.39	\$7,407,500.

For war protection, depository bonds previously held in the City and County Treasury were placed in the custody of the Territorial Treasury as agent of the United States Treasury. At the close of the year bonds so deposited totaled \$1,662,500, the remainder of \$5,745,000 in bonds being held in Mainland depositories.

Roger E. Brooks, receiver, repaid \$218,440.70, plus \$1,702.86 accrued interest, to the Treasury on March 31, 1942, representing the city funds on deposit in the Pacific Bank when it was liquidated in December, 1941. Thereupon the Treasurer released \$345,200 par value securities that had been held against the account.

Under authority of the Board of Supervisors, the Treasurer purchased on an advantageous market City and County of Honolulu and Territory of Hawaii bonds on the Mainland during the year on an average yield basis of 2.60 per cent. The rate of yield for securities of this type has since declined to about 1.80 per cent.

In addition to the Hawaiian bonds a total of \$141,000 in 2½ per cent National Defense bonds were purchased

in the year, bringing the municipal government's total war bonds up to \$191,000.

Sinking fund assets of the City and County as of December 31, 1942, were:

	Cash	Securities	Total Assets
Sinking Fund—Water Works Bonds	\$47,309.56	\$519,900.00	\$567,209.56
Sinking Fund—Sewer	\$47,309.30	\$319,900.00	\$307,209.30
and Water Com- mission Bonds	127,933.96	768,200.00	896,133.96
Sinking Fund—Extensi Widening and	on,		
Improvement Bonds	5,240.51	27,000.00	32,240.51
	\$180,484.03	\$1,315,100.00	\$1,495,584.03

The City and County issued its first refunding bonds in September 1942 when it sold an issue of \$500,000 serial water works bonds to the Bishop National Bank of Hawaii for \$512,600, an exceptionally high price for securities bearing 2.5 per cent interest. These bonds retired a bond issue that bore 5 per cent interest. A saving of \$150,000 is anticipated in a ten-year period.

Public improvement bonds totaling \$9,027,000 were outstanding at the end of the year, \$369,000 of which were due and payable but had not been redeemed. Funds for their redemption are in reserve.

About \$29,000 in delinquent assessments, accumulated over the years, were shown in the public improvement district accounts at the end of the year. Much of this sum represents controversies over roadways, rights-of-way, etc., which are being investigated in detail by the Treasury.

Motor vehicle tax and fee collections for the year totaled \$1,154,762, an increase of \$50,578 over 1941 but the total vehicles registered was 55,090, a decrease of

3,798. This was due to the fact that the importation of cars had stopped and the vehicles registered paid a full year's tax. Motor dealer and salesman licenses declined from \$3,431 in 1941 to \$1,840 in 1942.

Military enforcement of the dog tax with threat of penalty of \$50 for its violation brought revenues from that source up to \$21,189, an increase of \$6,749. But military restriction of hunting and fishing brought those license fees down to \$5 as against \$1,868 in 1941.

CITY AND COUNTY AUDITOR

DISBURSING ACTIVITIES of the office of City and County Auditor Leonard K. Fong were greatly increased during the year, a total of 153,449 warrants

being issued. This was 20,072 more than in the previous year.

War activities changed normal procedures in this Department, as throughout municipal government, and salary adjustments and payroll deductions increased tremendously.

In March the Auditor organized his office for the sale of war bonds on the payroll deduction plan.

Another war duty assumed by the Auditor was that of issuing gasoline ration coupons for the Fuel Control Administration.

During the year the Department's scope was broadened to include property audits, including:

- a. Physical count of properties, verified to inventory reports;
- b. Analyses of records to ascertain accountability for property acquired during the past ten years;
- c. Marking and numbering properties under proper symbols.

During part of the year the Evacuation Committee was quartered in the Auditing Department.

SHERIFF AND CORONER

AN INCREASE in prisoners at the Honolulu jail, a larger number of cases for the coroner, record-breaking cash receipts and a decline in required inspec-



L. K. FONG

DUKE P. KAHANAMOKU

tions of weights and measures were war effects in 1942 reported by Sheriff Duke P. Kahanamoku.

During the first half year the provost courts were so crowded that members of the Sheriff's office staff found it necessary to help out as bailiffs during such time as they could spare from their normal duties. The total number of prisoners received at the Honolulu Jail was 3376,

of whom 3245 were provost court prisoners and 131 local or Federal court commitments. There were 178 prisoners in the jail at the end of the year.

Overcrowding of the jail and its dilapidated condition are emphasized by the Sheriff. The Board of Supervisors has already established a fund for the purchase of a site for a new jail and the legislature will be asked to provide means of financing construction of a new building when materials and labor for the project can be obtained.

During the year \$85,974 was collected through the Sheriff's office and turned over to the provost court in accordance with martial law procedure. The large sum collected was partly due to assistance given prisoners by the Sheriff's office in acting as an intermediary through which they obtained funds from outside sources with which to pay penalties imposed by the courts.

Fines paid by city prisoners and collections for the upkeep of Federal prisoners totaled \$2,942, which sum was turned in at the City and County Treasury.

Under martial law it was possible to impose labor sentences on prisoners held for misdemeanors and a crew was maintained under special guard for useful work in cleaning out drainage ditches and culverts.

The Sheriff reports gratifying cooperation from the Army authorities.

Coroner cases investigated in 1942 totaled 407 as compared with 358 for the year previous. The increase is assumed to be proportionate to the growth of population.

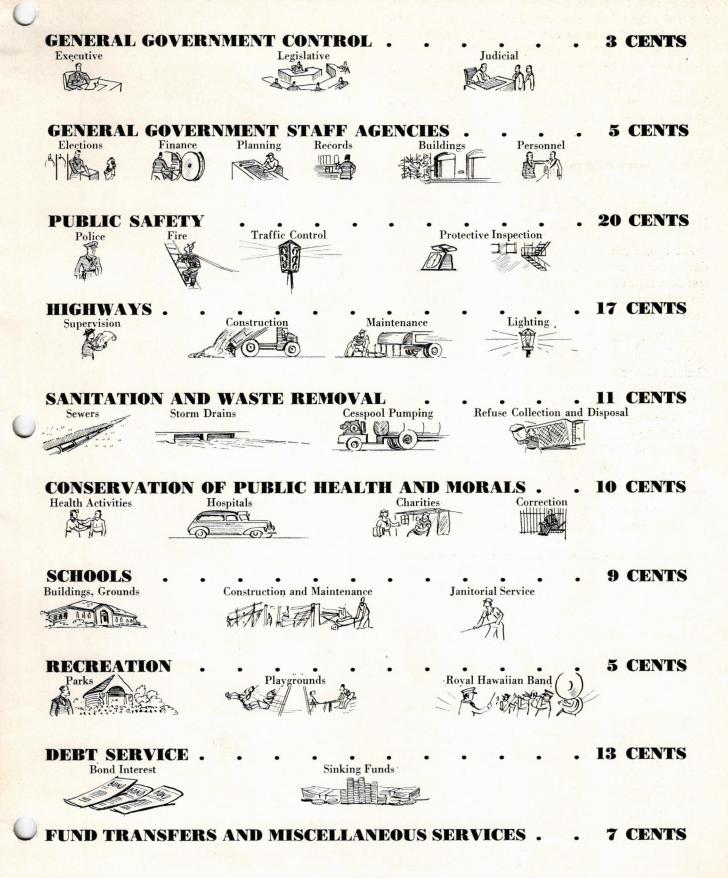
Closing of stores and the dismantling of scales and gasoline service station pumps reduced the number of inspections of weights and measures. The total for the year was 7,147 which was a decline of 835.

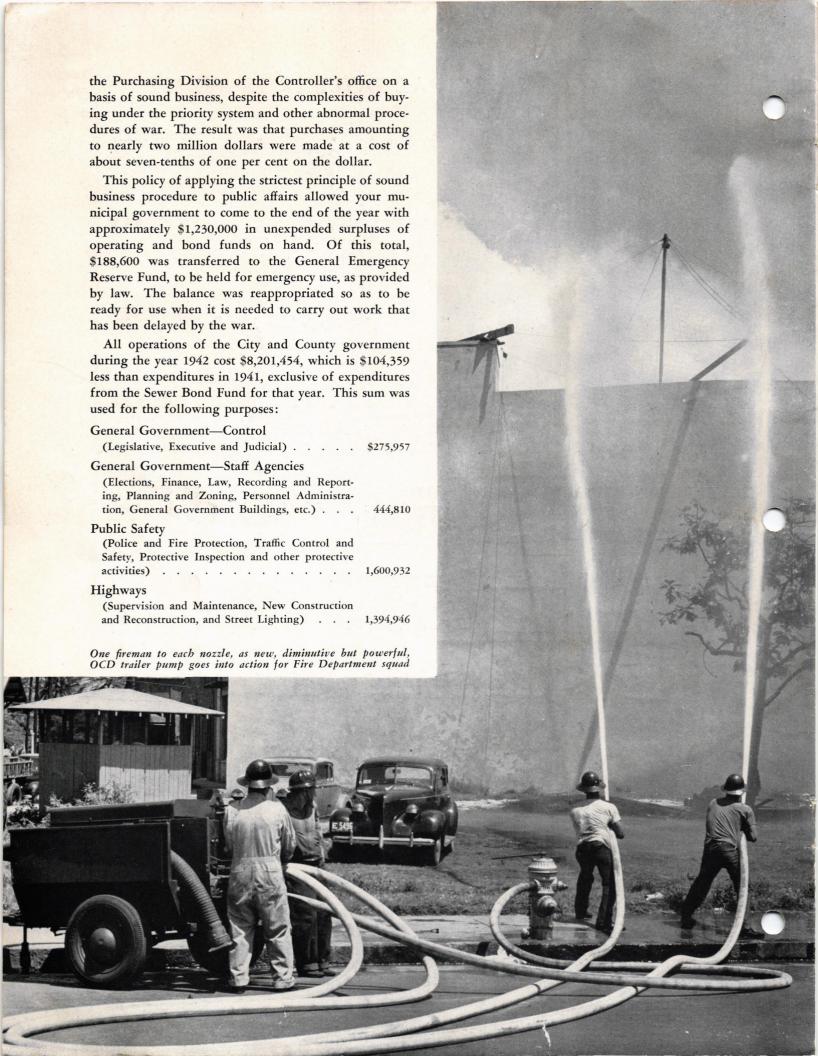
FINANCES

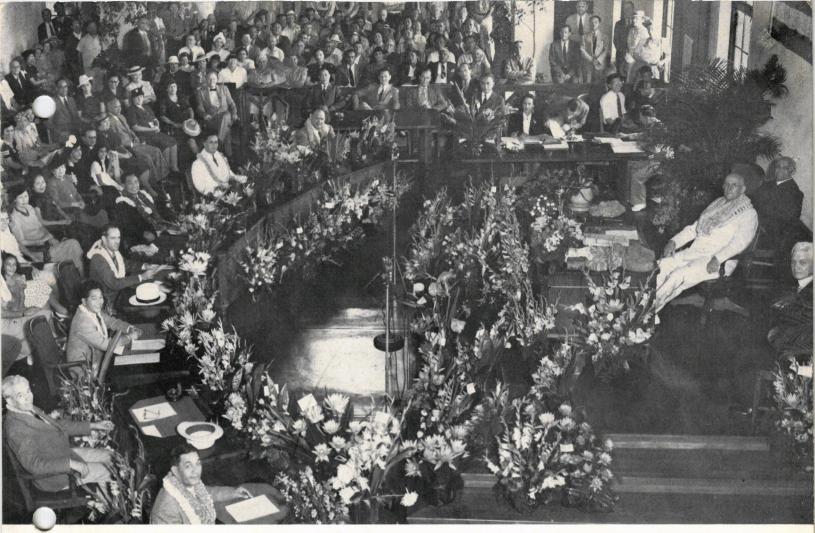
CAUTION was exercised in the administration of the municipality's finances during the year. It was the administration's policy to guard carefully against extravagance and at the same time make certain that the requirements of civil necessity and of war were met adequately, within the limitations of the public purse. Money that had been provided for purposes which were impossible of accomplishment because of war restrictions was not dissipated, but was reserved for use when conditions allow the fulfillment of the original plans and has been carried forward as surplus.

Your Mayor and Supervisors scrutinized all proposals for expenditure closely and acted promptly on those which were found to be required for civilian support of the war or for the betterment of the City and County. The Controller, as the chief financial officer of the municipality, exercised the same vigilance in making certain that all moneys were applied in the manner and for the purposes approved. Likewise, purchases for the thirty-nine divisions of government served were made by

HOW YOUR MUNICIPAL DOLLAR IS SPENT







Assembly Room at Honolulu Hale is brilliant with flowers and leis when Mayor Lester Petrie and 1941-1942 Board of Supervisors take office on January 2, 1941. War had not then come to the United States but the Mayor's Inaugural Message promised Preparedness

Sanitation and Waste Removal		Miscella
(Sewers — Maintenance and Extension, Storm Drains, Cesspool Pumping, Refuse Collection and Disposal)	882,442	(Dama; Contrib of Indi Emerge Damage
(Administration, Food Inspection, Control of Com- municable Diseases, Medical and Dental Clinics, Emergency Receiving Station and Ambulance Serv-		Debt Ser (Interest
ice)	173,988	Transfer (Worki
(Maluhia Convalescent Home, Leahi Hospital, Patients in other Hospitals, Dependent and Neglected Children)	472,933	The sl
Correction		no wise f
(Honolulu Jail, Adult and Juvenile Probation, Juvenile Shelter Home)	191,273	for publi
Schools		public he
(Lands and Buildings—Construction and Mainte- nance, Janitorial Service)	724,119	moneys t
Recreation		situation
(Royal Hawaiian Band, Park Board, Recreation Commission)	425,500	nues for proveme

aneous

(Damage Claims, Pensions and Retirement System
Contributions, Workmen's Compensation, Burial
of Indigent Dead, Rent Control, Taxi Control,
Emergency Salary and Wage Adjustments, War
Damage Insurance)

480,619

ervice

(Interest	and	Sinking	Fu	nd	and	1	Seri	al	B	ond	ŀ	Re-	
demption	Pay	ments)											1,022,845

ers to Other Funds

(Working	Cap	oita	1,	etc.)					111,090
Тот	AL									\$8,201,454

slight decrease in the cost of local government for nder 1941 indicated by the foregoing figures is in fairly illustrative of the vastly increased demands lic services which were met during the year. These ls, arising mostly in the field of protection of the nealth and public safety, could not be ignored and that would normally be expended for permanent ements had to be expended to meet them. This n clearly illustrates the need for additional rever the financing of the many needed municipal iments which have had to be postponed.



New Guttersnipe street sweeper that patrols city by day, and, below, its big brother, Elgin, which does its work in the night

PERSONNEL

OUTSTANDING among the new problems that came to the City and County with war was that of personnel. War work offered attractions of pay beyond any the municipality could present and we lost the services of many trained men. Some relief was afforded by military orders barring public employees from high-pay war jobs without a release from their employer. This was not a freeze order and employees were at liberty to find private employment, but it served to check the flow of workers away from the municipality. At the same time, it created employee dissatisfaction that was a serious factor in maintaining the standards of public service.

Besides those who left municipal employment for jobs on war contracts or to enter the armed services, the Army and Navy called away some of our most experienced workers for their projects, and others were transferred temporarily to military occupations.

Total employees in City and County service at the end of the year numbered 2227, as compared with 2522 at the end of 1941. In addition to these there were 526 employees in emergency service in the Police, Fire and Public Works departments who were being paid by the Federal government.

Thirty-four of our regular employees joined the armed forces during the year, bringing the total number of men on leave for armed service up to 104. Fifty-nine others were called into war jobs that were considered more important to national safety than the positions these employees had filled in peace. All of these employees, like those in the armed forces, have been given leave of absence and will be returned to municipal employment when they are released from emergency service.

Employees under Civil Service in municipal government and their distribution during recent years as of December 31 are shown in the following figures:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Department			1938	1940	1941	1942
Attorney			7	7	8	7
Auditor			14	13	13	14
Board of Water Supply			226	242	292	252
Building Department			247	169	156	117
City Planning Commission			1	7	9	9
Civil Service Commission			none	5	6	5
Clerk			9	9	9	9
Controller			none	11	16	17
Court—Circuit			33	33	37	35
Domestic Relations .			21	25	28	30
District			22	23	24	25
Fire Department			157	157	169	159
Health Department			74	77	90	90
Liquor Commission			18	none	none	none
Major Disaster Council			none	none	3	none
Mayor's Office			3	3	3	3
Park Board			115	145	148	114
Police Department			249	261	349	300
Public Instr. (Janitors, etc.) .			178	154	162	152
Public Prosecutor			10	8	14	9
Public Works			1021	812	811	712
Purchases and Supplies			none	4	*	*
Recreation Commission			39	39	63	51
Rent Control Commission			none	none	3.	6
Royal Hawaiian Band			42	42	46	46
Sheriff			32	34	33	35
Supervisors and Staff			9	9	9	9
Treasurer			18	18	21	22
Total	٠		2545	2307	2522	2227
Emergency War Employees Paid	by	F	ederal (Govern	ment:	
(Fire 312, Police 196, Public	W	ork	s 18)			526
TOTAL						2753

^{*} Incorporated with Controller.



MUNICIPAL SERVICES

PROTECTION of health, life and property naturally took precedence over public works in the general administration of the City and County under the conditions that existed throughout the year. New financial problems also introduced an element of uncertainty that greatly increased the difficulty of planning municipal operations. Men and equipment ordinarily available for civilian services were required for war duties, military and civil, restrictions of martial law necessitated revolutionary changes in physical operations and upset financial procedures. All of these were problems that could not be met by advance planning, and created complexities in government that had to be solved one by one as they became evident.

The problems were met, municipal services were maintained, war requirements were fulfilled and throughout the year there was no let-up in the planning for the future that must be carried on continuously by your municipality so there shall be no interruption of the operations upon which community progress depends.

PUBLIC HEALTH

HEALTH of the community during the year was better than was anticipated in view of the abnormal conditions under which the people were required to live. An epidemic of typhoid fever was started by a human carrier, who was discovered, but did not reach the proportions that would have been possible if it had not been for the general immunization of the people and the fact that the water supply was not contaminated.

The City and County Physician received full cooperation from the Department Surgeon, from the Office of Civilian Defense and from many volunteers in connection with the extraordinary duties that fell upon the municipal Health Department. The Army made room in military hospitals for civil patients when there was a shortage of beds, due partly to space reserved for possible casualties of war. Other cooperation was equally prompt and helpful.





New type refuse truck, one of a fleet of 27 added to the service of Honolulu. Below, new storm drain eductor is tested out

While the Health Department was employing \$173,988 for the varied activities involved in the conservation of health and while an additional \$472,933 was being devoted to public hospitalization, and to the care of dependent children, the Department of Public Works was applying \$882,442 to sanitation and waste removal, a matter of major health concern in a war area.

HOSPITALIZATION OF NEEDY

OF THE money that went to hospitals, \$300,000 was a mandated annual subsidy to Leahi Hospital, an institution for tubercular patients operated under the direction of a separate board. This subsidy, like that in other counties, is substituted by legislative act for the charge-per-patient procedure that at one time prevailed.

Maluhia Convalescent Home made an excellent showing during the year in number of patients cared for and in low cost of operation. There were 115 patients in the home on January 1, 565 were admitted during the year and 115 in the Home at the end of December. Cost of operation was approximately \$84,000 above revenues. Cost per patient, on a basis of nearly 42,000 patient-days was only \$2.01 per day.

General hospitalization in other institutions cost the municipality \$60,786 for the care of 921 patients during 13,706 hospital days. The cost was \$4.435 a day per patient.

Psychiatric hospitalization and treatment of patients for the purpose of making it unnecessary for them to enter the Territorial Hospital cost \$1,824, at the rate of \$8.81 per patient per day.

During the year 222 policemen and 136 firemen were injured in the line of duty. Their medical care and hospitalization cost the municipality \$6,032.

While the municipal staff physicians' clinical patients and patient visits decreased during the year, there was a decided increase in house calls made, due in large part to transportation problems. Blackout conditions similarly increased demands upon the ambulance service, the 7,559 calls being nearly three times as many as were answered during the previous year.

The Emergency Unit, maintained by the Department adjacent to The Queen's hospital, handled 10,246 cases during the year, 6,488 of them requiring surgical attention.

Eight Rural Oahu physicians treated an average of 30 cases a month in the Aiea, Ewa-Nanakuli, Waipahu, Wahiawa, Waialua, Koolauloa, Kaneohe-Kaaawa and Waimanalo-Kailua districts.

The mobile dental unit serving the rural districts performed 3,783 operations on 928 patients.

Medical and dental clinics required about \$80,000, of which \$33,600 was in subsidies paid to Palama Settlement.

Inspectional services maintained alert watchfulness for perils that might threaten the community from dairy products, fish, meat, poi and other foods, and found conditions generally good. Violators were few and infractions of the law were remedied quickly.

The community was readily cooperative and keenly alive to the importance of public health in war. Volunteer workers played a vital part in the successful operations of the Department throughout the year, earning the gratitude of the municipal administration and of their fellow townsmen.

Public Works Department new equipment, Michigan Truck Crane and (inset) Kranekar. Note effect of war traffic on road



WATER SUPPLY

EXPERIENCES in Europe and in the Orient had emphasized the vital part played by water supply in war. The fall of such citadels as Hong Kong and Singapore when the water supply was cut off told their own story. Honolulu heeded the warning. Both the Board of Water Supply, operating the city's water works, and the Division of Rural Water Works of the Public Works Department, operating nine units in the Suburban Water System, took immediate and effective precautions for protection against sabotage and attack and geared their operations to meet an unprecedented demand for water. Their operations were carried out in complete and successful accord with our general policy of maintaining a high standard of public service to meet both civilian and war needs.

Conservation of war materials prevented the installation of new services but demand upon the rural systems increased the amount of water delivered outside the city by about 50 per cent.

The city water system served 25,615 services and 2,166 fire hydrants, the rural system 3,395 services and 200 fire hydrants.

Rural water works are operated at Aiea, Pearl City, Waipahu, Waianae, Waialua, Hauula, Kaaawa, Kaneohe-Kailua, and Waimanalo. War installations in the rural areas were responsible for the immense increase in demand upon these systems. Both rural and city water works organizations also cooperated with the armed forces in the maintenance and operations of their separate water works installations.

Long range planning by the Division of Rural Water Works proved its value during the year when increasing war demands had to be met without limiting service to civilian consumers. A new water supply had been developed at Kaaawa, a new tunnel at Haiku was furnishing 10 million gallons daily to the Kaneohe-Kailua system and another tunnel was producing half a million gallons daily for the Waimanalo unit. These developments made it possible for the Division to supply Army and Navy requirements and to undertake distribution system improvements and extensions. Among the new extensions is a pipe line to Mokapu Peninsula. The work is being done under a Federal outright grant of \$548,000.

While these developments were in progress on Windward Oahu, the administration did not lose sight of water necessities in other rural areas. Improvements at Pearl City eliminated an enormous waste of water that was causing the water works to pump two gallons for every gallon delivered. This was remedied by replacing a dirt reservoir with concrete and relaying four miles of concrete distribution line with cast iron pipe.

Plans for other water developments on Leeward Oahu



Kubio Park Comfort Station at Waikiki, designed to harmonize with scenic surroundings in conformity to your administration's policy of beauty with utility in public structures. Bijou Lane, Fifth District, has another similar station and others are to follow

have been made and a bond fund of \$400,000 has been established by the Board of Supervisors to finance the work as soon as war conditions allow it to proceed. Among these projects, the proposal for a tunnel at Waianae, where it is reasonable to expect that from two to five million gallons of water daily can be developed, is likely to be the first to be approved. It requires less critical materials than will be needed for developments planned for Ewa Beach, Aiea Heights and Sunset Beach.

Both the rural and city water works organizations follow a policy of plant beautification in normal times, the administration's theory being that civic beauty need not necessarily be sacrificed to utility. War camouflage requirements, however, prevent development of this phase of water works activities at this time, particularly in rural districts. However, the rural water works has made plantings at its installations that can be brought into development quickly when the time comes when ground beautification is permissible.

Operating revenues of the Board of Water Supply in the year were \$1,562,757. Its operating costs and depreciation totaled \$971,576. Gross revenues of the Suburban Water System were \$215,292. Its operating costs and depreciation totaled \$118,612. Both water works organizations operate within their own revenues without recourse to taxation.

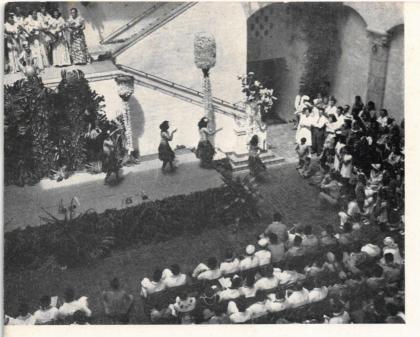
PARKS AND RECREATION

R ECOGNIZING the importance of recreation to morale and public health, your municipal government's policy has been to aid in so far as it could the activities of the various agencies, public and private, engaged in this vital service. This policy required a revision of past practices and a new approach to the recreation problem.

The public parks system, foundation of the recreational structure in peace time, was revolutionized by war. Park and playground area after area in the city and in the rural districts of Oahu, were in whole or in part devoted to war purposes. Trenches and shelters for public safety were placed in other parks and playgrounds by the Office of Civilian Defense so that baseball and similar activities were no longer possible. The Park Board's problem was to utilize that which remained to it, about 50 per cent of the normal area, to the best advantage, and to plan for future developments. In these things it gave a good account of itself during the year.

The annual Park Board appropriation of \$275,000 from the municipal treasury was expended thus:

Personal services					\$186,310
Operating costs	. 1.				51,520
Capital outlays.		100			37,100



May Day is Lei Day in Hawaii. Kahilis woven from flowers make colorful background for hula dancers at Honolulu Hale

Savings from personnel expenditures in unfilled positions made possible the capital outlays, principal among which was the acquisition of a 30-acre site for an Upper Manoa playground.

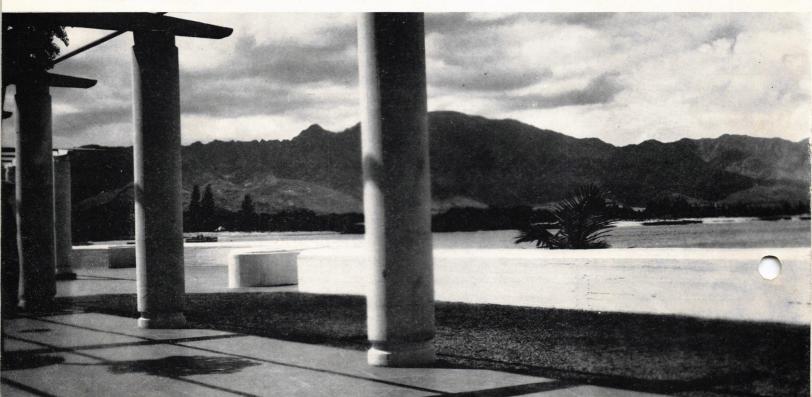
Although a large number of Park Board recreational areas were necessarily devoted to other purposes or were taken out of the Department's control for the duration, the number of playgrounds actually under the supervision of the City and County Recreation Commission was larger. There were 49 playgrounds under supervision in 1942 as compared with 45 at the end of 1941 and 33 in 1940. Some of these are privately owned areas which have been placed under municipal supervision.

The Recreation Commission's professional workers cooperated closely in the activities of the Civilian Defense Recreation Committee. Their attention was centered on doing for the civilian population what the Special Services have undertaken to do for the armed forces. An idea of the scope of their activities is gained from the fact that their attendance record totals more than a million and a half persons served.

The Royal Hawaiian Band, like the other recreational services of your government, was faced with the necessity of making a change in its activity program to meet war necessities. Outdoor evening concerts were impossible but arrangements were being made with the military authorities at the close of the year for moonlight programs during 1943, at times when conditions are favorable. Despite war restrictions, the band gave 306 concerts and held 222 rehearsals, a total of 1140 hours playing time in the year. Audiences included residents of service posts, civilian war workers, patients in hospitals and institutions and residents of Honolulu city and Rural Oahu.

Lei Day, the May first festival that has become a Honolulu institution in recent years, was observed as War Bond Day. Your Mayor asked the city to equal a record for one day's bond sales of \$250,000 made at the New Orleans Mardi Gras and you responded by investing \$1,017,755 in War Bonds and Stamps, a showing of which we have the right to be proud. The City and County received the enthusiastic cooperation of the Retail Board and War Savings Staff in handling the sales.

Waialua Park, with its background of scenic grandeur and vista of sea, is architecturally designed and landscaped to present to the fullest advantage the esthetic as well as the practical recreation al possibilities of Oahu's amazingly colorful countryside





Wabiawa Fire Station, principal public building erected by City and County under war time restrictions. Below, Wabiawa firemen manning emergency ambulance at First Aid Station maintained in rear wing of Station as part of Oahu's civilian defense organization

BUILDINGS AND SCHOOLS

DUE TO the war-time restrictions on building materials, construction in the City and County of Honolulu dropped to a depression time volume of \$2,683,895, after having set an all-time record of \$11,874,279 in 1941. The decrease was 77 per cent.

A significant feature of the building year was the sharp decline in new residence construction in which there was a drop of approximately 95 per cent.

Wahiawa's \$37,000 fire station was the principal public building erected in 1942. Besides providing fire protection for the Wahiawa area, the new station was utilized for war work by the Red Cross.

No new school buildings were constructed by the Building Department during the year, but a number of temporary buildings were erected on school grounds for the Evacuation Committee by the Office of Civilian Defense, which were turned over to the School Department for temporary classrooms until such time as they would be needed for evacuees. Lunalilo school, which was damaged during the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, was rebuilt into a one-story school building at a cost of \$18,321.

In conjunction with the military authorities, the Building Department constructed comfort stations in various parts of Honolulu. One has been erected on Bijou Lane and one in Kuhio Park, and another is under construction on an interior lot bounded by Kekaulike, Hotel, King and Maunakea Streets.

Expenditures or obligations for school lands during the year amounted to \$109,846 for areas totaling 928,269 square feet. Additions were made to the grounds of Kuhio and Kawananakoa schools and to the site of the projected Kaimuki High school. Land acquisitions proposed for 1943 will be for Benjamin Parker school in Kaneohe, completion of the Kaimuki High school site, and for Washington Intermediate, Waialua Elementary and Waiahole schools.

The Department expended about \$270,000 during the year for the maintenance and improvement of your 63 separate school plants, totaling more than 600 buildings.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

YEARS of painstaking effort that had developed Honolulu's Fire Department into a highly efficient peace time organization made possible its ready transition to a war footing, with expansion to thrice its normal size. In this accomplishment the City and County had generous cooperation from the military authorities, the Office of Civilian Defense and the Federal Works Agency.





A ward at Maluhia Convalescent Home, where unfortunates find health under ministrations of municipality's Health Department

Equipment obtained from the Army and personnel supplied by the Office of Civilian Defense made it possible to add 24 emergency engine companies to the 10 already in service in the Department. The regular 168-man personnel of the Department was augmented by the addition of 312 emergency firemen paid by the Office of Civilian Defense out of Federal funds.

The Federal Works Agency, through its local representative, Mr. Charles W. Schruth, provided Federal funds with which a radio transmitter and 30 two-way mobile units and 125,000 feet of fire hose were obtained. Changes in the water distribution system also served to increase the city's fire protection.

Municipal expenditures for the Department in the year amounted to \$435,000, about \$20,000 less than in 1941. Operation of the fire department is paid for from real and personal property taxes.

Fire losses were \$103,500 as compared with \$292,000 in the previous year.

The City and County enters upon the new year with the gratifying knowledge that it is as well protected from

The heart of Honolulu's fire alarm system, Fire Alarm Bureau at Honolulu Hale. Here, also, is city's Fire Radio Station KFJC



fire hazard as can within reason be expected in a combat zone in war.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

RAPID increase of the population prior to the outbreak of war necessitated the beginning of an expansion of the Honolulu Police Department that was well under way when the year 1942 began. An Emergency Police Reserve had been organized among business and professional men in July 1941 and this body of well-trained officers proved to be an important supplemental force in war. The cooperative arrangement already in force between the civil police, the Military Police and the Navy Shore Patrol lent itself to ready adaptation to war conditions and the enforcement of martial law.

At the end of 1942 there were 489 employees on the regular police force and 275 in the volunteer reserves, as compared with 435 regulars and 167 reserves at the beginning of the year.

Major crime, except murder, aggravated assault and grand larceny, showed a marked decrease during 1942 and the traffic accidents were less. Crime decreases were: manslaughter, 62 per cent; burglary, 35 per cent; larceny, 30 per cent; robbery, 80 per cent. Increases were: murder, 42 per cent; aggravated assault, 17 per cent; grand larceny, 17 per cent.

There was a decline of 1243 traffic accidents in the year, 905 less injuries and 15 fewer deaths. The total traffic death list was 46 persons as compared with 61 in 1941.

Blackout and other violations of military orders brought about a 60 per cent increase in minor violations. There was a decrease in civil misdemeanors.

A new Vagrancy Detail was created to meet the manpower situation. During the year it returned to old jobs or placed in new work 2917 men who had left their places without release. Three hundred and twenty-eight men who refused to go back to work were arrested, as were 748 vagrants who were unwilling to work.

On the other side of the picture were 203 job hunters who applied for, and received, police assistance in finding work.

The Alien Registration Bureau worked closely with military, naval and Federal civil authorities throughout the year. Its activities were concerned with enforcement of alien registration regulations and Selective Service laws, the receipt of alien properties such as weapons, cameras and radios and the issuance of permits for travel and changes of residence.

The Army cooperated with the Department by supplying firearms and other needed equipment to the civilian police as well as by maintaining the Military Po-



Honolulu Police Department motorcycle traffic policemen, under coconut palms at Central Police Station, ready to go on duty. Below, Honolulu Police Accident Prevention Corps, whose white-painted cars warn motorists to drive cautiously for safety's sake

lice service. The Navy maintained an efficient Shore Patrol.

The Office of Civilian Defense also gave valuable cooperation, supplying 203 car radios and emergency lighting and power equipment for the several police stations. It also made financial contributions toward maintaining employment benefits for temporary appointees.

Moneys supplied from the municipal treasury for the Police Department in 1941 totaled \$1,120,973 as compared with \$817,585 in the previous year, both amounts being substantially in excess of legislative mandates for the Department. Of the 1942 total, \$607,580 came from the general fund which is derived principally from real and personal property tax revenues. The remaining

\$513,393 came from the Road Fund, whose principal revenue comes from the motor vehicle weight tax.

CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY

CITY and County Attorney Jon Wiig was called into war service as a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy on August 24, 1942, and Assistant Attorney Cable A. Wirtz was appointed to succeed him. Martial law raised problems which necessitated a new service by the Department, that of serving as liaison between the municipal and military authorities in matters requiring their joint or mutual action, which greatly increased its duties and responsibilities. In this connection the administration's policy of full cooperation with the





Board of Water Supply Building, administrative headquarters for city's water service. The artesian well at left is flowing at the rate of two million gallons day. Below, section of 48-inch pipe that will bring additional water into the city from Rural Oahu

military and territorial authorities, within the limitations of our Charter and our financial structure, was strictly adhered to.

Taxi control, rent control, housing, interpretation of Military General Orders and traffic safety were among these joint problems that required much of the Department's attention.

Federal and local proceedings in eminent domain, negotiation for accommodations for schools whose buildings had been occupied by military organizations and action in connection with the effect of martial law upon municipal revenues from the courts and liquor control, were among other major activities.

Land court applications increased during the year and work for the Board of Water Supply was much heavier than usual. This latter because of a war revision of the Board's development program and the allowance of new Lanham Act grants for water supply and distribution projects.

Compilation of the Revised Ordinances of the City and County was completed and the volume published.

Forty-eight formal opinions were issued at the request of the Board of Supervisors and 125 opinions were given at the request of the heads of departments, bureaus and commissions. More than 400 formal documents were handled for departments and countless informal requests for counsel were granted in connection with municipal affairs.

Inauguration of the practice of having an attorney present at all Board and Committee meetings has re-

sulted frequently in shortening procedures involving questions of law.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

THE OFFICE of the Public Prosecutor started the year stripped of its normal functions. Martial law and Military Orders had suspended the functions of the territorial courts and removed civilian authority over criminal offenses. Under the Mayor's direction, the Prosecutor's Department from time to time assigned personnel to, and assumed duties in other branches of government where the pressure of work was increased rather than reduced by the changed conditions.

With the first substantial restoration of authortiy of the judiciary over criminal matters made by General



Orders Nos. 133 and 135 of August 31 and September 4, 1942, the Public Prosecutor's Department was somewhat restored to its normal position. Efforts were bent upon clearing up its calendar of cases that had been halted in December 1941 and at the end of the year it appeared that the business of the Department would be on a current basis early in 1943.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

A CTIVITIES of our Municipal Technical Reference Library in 1942 were centered on assembling data that would assist the municipal government in meeting new problems arising out of war. Publications and reports were obtained from authoritative sources on the Mainland and Great Britain.

Three hundred and fifty volumes were added to the Library during the year and 37 magazine files were indexed for ready reference. Twenty-two books of local newspaper clippings covering government news were prepared, including 11 volumes of Military Orders, War Emergency Orders and related items.

The Library also established a looseleaf index of all General Orders of the Military Governor, Hawaii Defense Act Orders, General Licenses and miscellaneous emergency orders.

Cost of operation of the Municipal Reference Library in 1942 was \$2,170.

RENT CONTROL

THE Rent Control Commission, which was established by Ordinance No. 941, began operations on December 23, 1941, and during the year following received 2393 petitions. For the first few months the majority of petitions, of both landlord and tenant, were for adjustment of rent but in the last half of 1942 most of them were from owners who sought eviction orders.

Two reasons for this change are cited. First, evacuees from the danger zone who had moved in with relatives or friends had reached a financial position where they could buy new homes in the safer areas and wanted possession of them; second, there was a great influx of war workers from cantonments who came into the city prepared to pay high rents and some landlords sought to take advantage of the situation.

Under the division of authority to be established in 1943 when civil authorities take over many functions that during the past year have been exercised by the military, it is proposed that all eviction proceedings be handled through the district courts and that the Rent Control Office shall devote itself exclusively to rent problems.

During the year there were 959 petitions for eviction, 508 tenant petitions for rent adjustment and 588 owner or landlord petitions for rent adjustment. Only 26 deci-

sions of the Administrator were reversed in 99 appeals taken to the Commission.

Expenditures of the Rent Control Commission totaled \$16,310.

PUBLIC WORKS

BECAUSE of its size and the wide scope of its activities, the Public Works Department felt the manpower shortage more severely than any other municipal agency. This was intensified by the necessity of supplying to the military authorities a large force of men and much equipment for use on important war work that had to be done quickly. As many as 300 men and 60 pieces of equipment from this Department were employed at times in the year on air fields, highway construction and other military enterprises.

Public highway construction and other public works, naturally, came to a standstill under these conditions and road maintenance was reduced to a minimum. This was due partly to the unavailability of materials for highway work as well as to lack of men and machinery with which to repair roads.

In the meantime, our highways and some of our streets have fallen into such bad condition that they will have virtually to be rebuilt when it is possible to do so. The war authorities are cognizant of this condition and of the part played in it by traffic far heavier in weight and volume than our roads were built to withstand and have shown every disposition to assist us in meeting the problem in so far as they are able.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS

WITH the abnormal growth of the city resulting from prewar and war conditions the problem of refuse and garbage collection and disposal has assumed first importance. Here, again, lack of manpower has been a handicap and employee dissatisfaction with wages for this work as compared to the possibility of war job higher earnings has been a disturbing factor.

In spite of these handicaps, the city has been kept in a sanitary condition and there has been no serious epidemic disease. The military authorities have cooperated in cleanup campaigns and the Federal government is taking steps towards assisting us in solving the incineration problem. An offer has been made tentatively of United States Public Works Agency funds to pay part of the cost of the installation of two new refuse incinerators and it is hoped that definite action in this connection can be taken in the year 1943.

In this project, like most others during war, the chief obstacle to speed is the difficulty of obtaining materials and equipment. The importance of the incinerators to the health of the armed forces as well as to that of the civilian community is expected to be an influence for expedited deliveries when the time for them comes.

4-YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

HEALTH of the community and its bearing upon the war has also made it imperative that further steps be taken to improve Honolulu's sewerage facilities and its storm drainage. This need was emphasized by recent storms and will be brought to the attention of the 1943 legislature. Comprehensive plans for sewer and drainage improvements are under way and they will be made part of a four-year permanent improvement program which the Mayor and Supervisors will recommend to the law-makers.

Under this plan the legislature will be asked to provide \$2,800,000 to be set up at the rate of \$700,000 a year, unexpended balances to be held over for use as rapidly as materials allow progress on the improvements. It is expected that Federal grants can be obtained to supplement the Hawaii funds but the latter must be assured before effective steps can be taken to obtain assistance from the national government.

The program contemplates use of the local funds as follows:

Sewerage							\$1,500,000
Flood Control	- 1				٠.		600,000
Honolulu Jail							200,000
Detention Hon	1e						125,000
Maluhia Conva	les	cen	t F	Ion	ne		125,000
City Hall enlar	ger	ner	it				250,000

IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

DESPITE the handicaps of war, your municipal government has moved forward on its planned projects as far as conditions would permit. Progress was made by the Bureau of Plans on rights of way for public works that were to have been undertaken during the year and a few projects were completed. Most of the construction work that had been planned had to be deferred until men and materials were available.

Attention was centered on the Pearl Harbor Road because of its war importance. In 1942 the City and County added \$500,000 to the \$275,000 it had contributed voluntarily to the Territory for this project, and in 1943 will add \$200,000 more to the fund in fulfillment of a legislative mandate.

Widening and other changes on Unit IV of the Nuuanu Pali road on the windward slope of the Koolau mountains was one of the most important highway projects completed in the year. One unit remains to be improved, but the work already done has facilitated the greatly increased traffic on this important across-the-Island thoroughfare. Supergrading on turns, particularly at the Half Way House-Kailua junction, has done much to increase safety on the road. This improvement was begun in November 1941 and was completed, under special military permission, late in January 1942.

Waialae avenue was widened to its full width between Center street and Koko Head avenue.

Prospect street widening progressed slowly and much more work remains to be done there when conditions permit. This project has been designated for early completion in 1943.

Waipahu Depot road right of way negotiation and clearing were near completion at the end of the year.

Bingham Tract Sewerage project was more than half complete when war necessitated deferment of the work and refilling the trenches.

Nuuanu Valley Sewerage system and the Waikiki Sewerage pressure line were let to contract but the work could not be started.

River Street Sewage Pumping Station alterations also had to wait. It was impossible to get even a bid on this improvement.

Other projects, planned for the year, that had to be deferred were:

Kuakini street improvement between Nuuanu stream and Liliha street;

Kaiolu street frontage improvement between Kuhio avenue and Ala Wai boulevard;

Ala Moana super-elevation curve opposite Ft. Armstrong;

Ala Moana improvement between Ala Wai bridge and Kalakaua avenue;

Aala street extension between Beretania and Kukui streets;

Kanoa street extension to College Walk;

Pauoa street widening between Nuuanu avenue and Kanealii street;

Beretania street widening between Fort and Alapai streets;

Kapiolani park parallel road;

Pensacola street extension from Young to King streets;

Kunawai Lane widening from Liliha street to Lanakila road;

Bingham Tract box storm drain from Church of the Crossroads to Hausten street drain;

Pauoa Stream drain between Kuakini and River streets.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

MAINTENANCE of streets and highways in the District of Honolulu and the rural districts of Waianae, Ewa, Wahiawa, Waialua, Koolauloa, Kaneohe and Waimanalo suffered from lack of men and materials but was carried on to the fullest extent conditions permitted.

The demand for service was heavy in this Division as it was throughout all departments of government during the year. The Department of Public Works Service Division received reports on 5720 cases ranging from holes in streets and plugged drains to landslides and slippery sidewalks.

Street and highway lighting ceased with the beginning of war and the Division of Street Lighting, which supervises 7368 street lights within the city and 1178 in Rural Oahu, together with 515 fire alarm boxes, 97 alarm lights, 173 police boxes and eight burglar alarms, found its routine radically changed. First attention was given to the alarm and communication systems and to the overhaul and repair of equipment and installations so that they would be in readiness for post war use.

Dimout street lighting methods were studied and experiments made preparatory to some slight relaxation of the blackout.

The rural street lighting system of the Hawaiian Electric Company was purchased at its depreciated value of \$97,255 to effect a substantial saving in the cost of power.

Blackout driving complicated the traffic safety problem but part of the danger was eliminated by extension of the white center stripes painted on pavements. Fortyeight miles of stripes were laid down, making a total of 470 miles of pavement so marked on Oahu. The Office of Civilian Defense granted the City and County material financial assistance in this work.

Restriction of automotive speed on the streets and highways to 20 miles an hour during blackout hours had a beneficial effect on traffic safety and the accident rate. There were fewer civilian cars on the highways than in normal years but this probably was offset by the increase in military and war project traffic.

A start was made on the city's off-street parking program when an interior area, bounded by Hotel, Kekaulike, Maunakea and King streets, was acquired and steps were taken for condemnation of an entrance right-of-way from Kekaulike street. This lot, the first of several in the off-street parking plan, will accommodate about thirty cars.

CITY PLANNING

R ECOGNIZING that the Honolulu of the future will be a vastly different city from that which existed before the war, the City Planning Commission devoted much of its time in 1942 to advancement of the Mas-

ter Plan. The object of the Commission is to correct in so far as is possible the inefficient and unsightly results of past years of planless growth and to safeguard the City and County against similar mistakes in the future. To this end, Honolulu is being zoned and its development planned section by section.

During the year the City Planning Commission held more than 100 meetings and conferences at which applications for 114 subdivisions were received, 80 of which were approved and 13 disapproved. Twenty-one were not completed for various reasons. Twenty-four zoning changes were considered and 33 names for streets approved.

Total cost of the Commission's operations in 1942 was \$21,582.

CONCLUSION

It into minor detail in some matters, but it is your municipal administration's policy that the people of Honolulu shall be kept informed as to how their public business is being operated by those to whom it has been entrusted. Where comparatively minor details serve to convey this information and at the same time reflect the extensiveness of the service that is given to you by government, it seems that they have a proper place in an accounting of the year's activities. This is your own government; your own agency for the operation of your public business. It is your right to know its details. It is our intention that you shall have them.

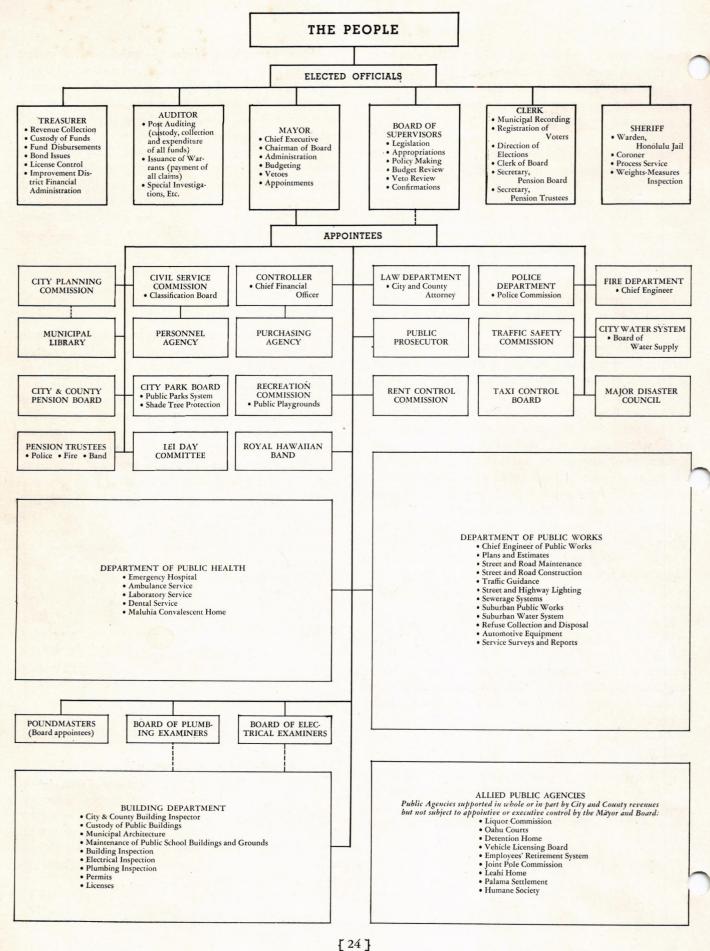
In closing, I want to express my appreciation of the loyal cooperation I have received in the administration of your government throughout the year from the members of the Board of Supervisors, from other officials and employees of the City and County and from you, the people of Honolulu.

Respectfully submitted,

LESTER PETRIE,

Mayor, City and County of Honolulu.

Honolulu Hale December 31, 1942



OFFICIALS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

ELECTIVE—TWO-YEAR TERMS

MAYOR AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS Mayor and Presiding Officer of the Board	Legislative: John M. Asing, chairman; Manuel C. Pa- checo, Chuck Mau, Marshall F. Wright, members
LESTER PETRIE	checo, Chuck Mat, Marshall F. Wright, members
Supervisor JOHN M. ASING	CLERK
Supervisor MILTON D. BEAMER	
Supervisor JAMES H. BORTHWICK	City and County Clerk ERNEST N. HEEN First Deputy CHRIS K. HOLT
Supervisor	rusi Deputy
Supervisor MANUEL C. PACHECO	TREASURER
Supervisor PHILIP N. SING	City and County Treasurer D. L. CONKLING
Supervisor MARSHALL F. WRIGHT	First Deputy WILLIAM CHUNG-HOON, JR.
	Tust Deputy : . WILLIMM CHONG-HOOM, JR.
COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD	AUDITOR
Finance and Public Expenditures: John M. Asing, chair-	City and County Auditor LEONARD K. FONG
man; Manuel C. Pacheco, Chuck Mau, Marshall F.	City and County Manior LEOWARD R. PONG
Wright, members	SHERIFF
Public Works: Philip N. Sing, chairman; Milton D. Beamer, James H. Borthwick, John M. Asing, mem-	Sheriff (Coroner) . DUKE P. KAHANAMOKU
bers	Deputy Sheriff LEON STERLING
Deis	Deputy Sheriff LEON STERLING
A DOLLA WOMEN A MIXAGE OF THE CORNER	DO LINDS AND CONTRACTORS
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS,	BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
APPOI	NTIVE
CONTROLLER	PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
City and County Controller . GERALD R. CORBETT	Public Prosecutor CHARLES A. CASSIDY
Chief Accountant JOHN MACLAREN	First Assistant W. Z. FAIRBANKS
Budget Officer HENRY A. NYE	
Purchasing Agent ROBERT W. SMYTHE	CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
PERSONNEL	Chairman J. D. McINERNY
Personnel Officer D. RANSOM SHERRETZ	Member J. HOWARD ELLIS
Total of the state	Member RAY MORRIS
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	Member EDWARD A. BOLLES
Chairman LOUIS K. SILVA	Member A. A. WILSON
Member JOHN W. LANDREGAN	Member GEORGE N. VOORHEES
Member PEYTON HARRISON	Member GEORGE P. DENISON
PENSION BOARD	Member A. J. GIGNOUX
Chairman DR. JOSEPH A. PEKELO	Member R. O. THOMPSON
Member JOHN F. HARRIS	
Member E. CLINTON ADAMS	MUNICIPAL LIBRARY
Member MARMION M. MAGOON	Librarian GRACE M. BARTLETT
Member JAMES G. NEEDLES	DED ADDITION OF DUDING WORKS
PENSION TRUSTEES (POLICE, FIRE, BAND)	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Chairman JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM	Chief Engineer JOSEPH F. KUNESH
Member Y. F. ZANE	Assistant to Chief Engineer . THEODORE B. BUSH
Member WALTER F. McGUIRE	Engineer, Division of Plans R. S. MOWRY
	Engineer, Division of Sewers E. C. WILDER
ATTORNEY City and County Attorney (to 8/22/42) . JON WIIG	Engineer, Rural Water Works A. R. TYLER
	Superintendent, Road Maintenance . R. K. CUMMINS
First Deputy (to 8/22/42) CABLE A. WIRTZ	Superintendent, Garbage, Street Sweeping, Storm Drains L. H. L. HART
JEAN V. GILBERT	Superintendent, Municipal Garage F. B. SHANER
JEAN V. GILDERI	Superintenaent, manteipat Garage . 1. B. SHALVER

CITY WATER DEPARTMENT	TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION
Manager and Chief Engineer . FREDERICK OHRT	Chairman FRANK C. PALMER
Assistant Manager W. N. CHAFFEE	Members:
BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY	HAROLD J. ANCILL CAPT. H. T. JENSEN
Chairman RALPH E. CLARK	T. B. BUSH F. J. JOHNSON
Member S. T. HOYT	HENRY C. H. CHUN JOHN C. LUIZ
Member LEROY C. BUSH	COL. ADNA G. CLARKE HARRY S. OZAKI
Member (Ex-Officio) D. F. BALCH	ROBERTA CLARK H. A. SMITH
Member (Ex-Officio) J. F. KUNESH	SAI CHOW DOO S. W. T. TOMPKINS
Member JAMES B. WILSON	GEORGE M. FARR M. A. TREASE
Member O. H. TOMPKINS	W. A. GABRIELSON DR. WILLIAM J. HOLMES
	C. M. ERDMAN, JR.
BUILDING DEPARTMENT	
Superintendent of Buildings . LYMAN H. BIGELOW	FIRE DEPARTMENT
Construction Superintendent FRANK LEWIS	Chief Engineer WALLACE W. BLAISDELL
	Assistant Chief HAROLD A. SMITH
BOARD OF ELECTRICAL EXAMINERS	Assistant Chief EDWARD P. BOYLE
Chairman (Ex-Officio) . LYMAN H. BIGELOW	Tississium Girej
Member (Ex-Officio) JOHN T. CAREY Member W. C. CLEVELAND	A Secretary of the second of t
Member	CITY PARK BOARD
	Chairman JOHN D. KILPATRICK
BOARD OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS	Member MRS. W. F. DILLINGHAM
Chairman LOUIS FERNANDEZ	Member MRS. J. C. WALKER
Member (Ex-Officio) LYMAN H. BIGELOW	Member CHRISTIAN R. HOLMES
Member (Ex-Officio) J. A. VIERRA	Member R. P. FAITHFULL
Member WILLIAM FERNANDEZ	Member RICHARD TONGC
Member C. J. MARR	Member (Ex-Officio) HERMAN VON HOLT
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT	RECREATION COMMISSION
City and County Physician (Emergency Hospital, Malu-	Chairman HERMAN VON HOLT
bia Home and Inspectional Service)	Member (Ex-Officio) CHUCK MAU
THOMAS N. MOSSMAN, M.D.	Member MRS. PHOEBE HEEN AMOY
Assistant City and County Physician	Member MRS. VICTORIA HOLT
RICHARD K. CHUN, M.D. Dental Surgeon H. Y. WONG, D.S.	Member MRS. BESS SCOBIE
Administrative Assistant SUSIE VAN CULIN	Member DR. HARRY I. KURISAKI
Superintendent, Maluhia Home	Member HOWARD MOSHER
ETHEL THOMAS, R.N.	Member GEORGE H. K. HUGHES
Financial Investigator KATHLEEN McDUFFIE	Member ADAM ORNELLAS
	Superintendent ARTHUR K. POWLISON
POLICE DEPARTMENT	Superintenuent MATTION N. 10 WLISOTY
Chief of Police W. A. GABRIELSON	DOYAL II AWAII AN DAND
Assistant Chief of Police WILLIAM HOOPAI	ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND
	Director DOMENICO MORO
POLICE COMMISSION	
Chairman G. W. SUMNER	RENT CONTROL COMMISSION
Member ARTHUR P. THAYER	Chairman D. C. LINDSAY
Member	
Wemper E. E. BODGE	Member DAVID B OWENC
	Member DAVID R. OWENS Member LOUIS D. HAXTON
Member CHARLES F. WEEBER	Member LOUIS D. HAXTON

CITY AND COUNTY EMPLOYEES ON WAR LEAVE

ARMY	RILEY NAUMU Park Board
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL	THOMAS SHIRAI Park Board
CHARLES R. WELCH . City Planning Commission	PRIVATES
MAJORS	HENRY AHI Public Works—Garbage
NORMAN KAUAIHILO Circuit Court	NIP TONG AKONA Auditor
HOWARD SIMPSON Circuit Court	JOSEPH K. ANAKALEA Board of Water Supply
DR. F. H. TONG Health	NAPOLEON AWO Public Works—Roads
	CLEGHORN A. BOYD, JR Board of Water Supply
CAPTAINS	WALLACE BROWN Public Works—Roads
FRANK L. BROWN Police	GEORGE BUTA Board of Water Supply
FRANK HUSTACE Attorney	ALBERT K. I. CHANG Public Instruction
RICHARD LUM Park Board	DAVID CHAR Board of Water Supply
WILLIAM H. TILLEY Circuit Court	YOUNG SIK CHOO Public Works—Sewers
	JASON CHOY Treasury
FIRST LIEUTENANTS	HENRY COCKETT Public Works—Roads
ANTHONY CABRINHA Police	HARUE DOI Board of Water Supply
JORGEN P. JENSEN Board of Water Supply	EDWARD ECKARDT Public Instruction
KANEMI KANAZAWA Police	THOMAS FUKUDA Park Board
ALBERT K. Y. LEE Civil Service	ARTHUR FUJISE Public Works—Roads
EDWARD J. MORGAN Board of Water Supply	KALANI HINCH Public Works—Street Lights
PATRICK O'SHEA Police	WILLIAM HIRAOKA Treasury TOSHIO INOUYE Park Board
PERRY PARKER Police	JAMES K. ISHIMOTO Board of Water Supply
SAMUEL SAKAMOTO Board of Water Supply	JAMES IWASA Buildings
<u> </u>	ALBERT KAAHEA Public Works—Roads
SECOND LIEUTENANTS	L. K. KAHUNANUI Public Works—Garbage
BYRON EATON Police	JOHN KANEOKA Public Works—Roads
YOUNG HEE KIM Fire	YONEICHI KURANO PublicWorks—Roads
EDWIN LEE City Planning	GEORGE LEANDRO Public Works—Roads
MOSES NALUAI Treasurer	JUNIOR KUKEA LEE Public Works—Garage
CEDCE ANTE	HARRY H. LEWIS Controller
SERGEANTS	CHESTER LING Buildings
JOSEPH AGUIAR Park Board	TONY LOUIS Park Board
CHARLES FINKBONER District Court	MATTHEW LEE LOY Police
DAVID HAOPILI Public Works—Roads	WILHELM C. MEYER Board of Water Supply
JOHN HATORI Park Board WILLIAM C. HONG Public Works—Plans	JAMES D. MILLER
GEORGE LOPEZ Band	BENJAMIN MIYAKE Public Instruction
JACK MATHEWS District Court	JAMES D. MORAN
JOHN MENDIOLA	ETSUO NAKAYA Buildings RAYMOND NOSAKA Recreation
WALLACE T. MORIOKA Public Instruction	TOYOKAZU OKUMURA . Board of Water Supply
YOSHIHARA NISHIDA Public Works—Plans	JAMES OYAMA Public Works—Roads
ELLWOOD VAN GIESON Civil Service	JOHN PACHECO Public Works—Garbage
SAMUEL WALLACE Police	LESTER H. PETRIE Board of Water Supply
	CLEMENT ROBELLO Park Board
CORPORALS	GEORGE SHIRAI Buildings
CORNILIUS AIU Public Works—Garage	CHARLES TANAKA Park Board
JUVENILE CHANG Public Instruction	HARRY WATANABE Buildings
1. DE CORTE Board of Water Supply	WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, JR Police
DANIEL KANEHE Park Board	RICHARD YAMADA Public Works—Roads
SAMUEL LUM Civil Service	WARREN S. ZANE Park Board

ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE	CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS
RICHARD C. MILLER Police ALLEN B. TAYLOR Police	GEORGE K. MAILE
HONORABLY DISCHARGED MAJOR LEO RODBY Public Works—Roads	MUSICIANS FIRST CLASS LOA FAIPAUA
NAVY LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS COLBY DUTOT TARLETON Board of Water Supply FERRIS THOMPSON, M.D Health GARTON E. WALL, M.D Health	SHELDON AHUNA
WENDELL BROOKS (JG) Public Prosecutor WALTER J. PETERSON Civil Service	NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE FRED PAOA Police
WARRANT OFFICER VICTOR COXHEAD Police	MERCHANT MARINE ABRAHAM PIIANAIA Police

Municipal Between & Records Center

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CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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